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The book contains a great deal of suggestive material and has a real value for the student engaged in the study of statistical matter.

FRANK L. McVEY.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Canada and the Empire: An Examination of Trade Preferences.

By EDWIN S. MONTAGU and BRON HERBERT. With a Preface by the RT. HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. London: P. S. King & Son, 1904, 16mo, pp. xviii + 198.

This little book contains chapters on Canadian conditions, Canada and the United States, the Canadian view of English politics, results of preferential tariffs, and what Britain might do. It is written by two young Englishmen who spent a year in Canada for the purpose of studying the general Canadian attitude toward Chamberlain's scheme of preferential tariffs. They went to Canada "convinced, at least so far as England was concerned, that free trade and freedom to choose markets is the best policy. . . . [and] found nothing across the Atlantic to shake our [their] belief in the evils of protection." They also satisfied themselves "that in the best interests of the empire the policy of protection and preference is inexpedient and dangerous." This is a common attitude of English writers. While the book is not one of permanent value, it gives us an interesting and fairly impartial view of the subjects treated. About one-third of the book consists of an appendix, most of which is taken up with a consideration of "some Canadian opinions."

GEORGE MYGATT FISK.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

A History of Two Reciprocity Treaties. By CHALFANT ROBINSON. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press, 1904. 8vo, pp. 220.

Beyond the fact of a widespread and increasing current interest in reciprocity as a means for the revision of the tariff and the extension of trade, there is but small justification for the appearance of the present volume. The author has examined in considerable detail the economic and political forces leading to the negotiation and the subsequent history of the Canadian and Hawaiian treaties, has indicated the political significance of the two conventions, and has carefully worked out the effect of their operation upon trade and industry, but